

The West Virginian

"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME."

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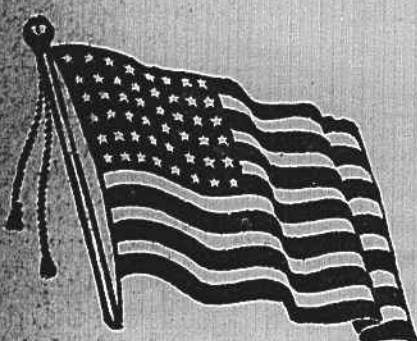
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THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.



THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

I believe in the United States of America as a govern-
ment of the people, by the people, for the people, whose
just powers are derived from the consent of the governed;
a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many
sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable,
established upon those principles of freedom, equality, jus-
tice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed
their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty
to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to
obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against
all enemies.

The Times this morning admits that it was falsifying
when it carried that line under its first page head,
"Over 7,200 a day," but beyond the statement that its
press run is 6,200 a day, it continues to decline to give
the brass tacks facts for which it has been repeatedly
asked. In view of the doubt that now generally pre-
vails regarding any circulation statement that The
Times may make, would it not be a good thing for that
newspaper to tell just where the 6,200 goes—how much
to the city, how much inside the county, how much out-
side of the county and how much to the junk man? As
the claim stands it is absolutely unsupported, and it
might be added in full truth, it is unbelievable. Why
not come clean about this matter? Let's have an item-
ized statement saying where The Times does go and in
what amounts and put an end to a controversy that is
becoming wearisome to the public. That is the only
way The Times can now show that it desires to be
confronted with its advertisers.

PAYING THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

AUDITOR DARST'S suggestion that direct taxation
on all the taxable property in the state be the method
employed to pay off the bonds which will be issued
in payment of the Virginia debt is not strikingly original,
but it is refreshingly to the point. John Darst always was
willing to stand by his opinions, but it is not so long since
no West Virginia politician would have been willing to
take the lead in any matter affecting the debt.

Doubtless there will be many responses to the call of the
Arnold committee for suggestions as to the best method of
taking care of the debt, and some of them are quite likely
to look like high finance at its best, or perhaps it would
be better to say at its worst. The range of choice, how-
ever, is not very broad, for when the constitution under
which the state is now governed was written in 1872 the
framers of the ordinance very wisely limited the method
of raising public funds, and it is fairly safe to assume
that when they get down to it the members of the special
committee, and later the members of the whole legislature,
will discover that they will have to depend upon taxation
for the amortization of the bonds which will be handed
to the parent state.

The amount that will have to be set aside each year
will not have to be large, however, and with the new bud-
get system of controlling the finances of the state there will
be no imperative need for levying a direct tax. The bonds
will constitute a charge which the budget commission would
have to provide for each session and the matter really re-
solves itself into one of preference—shall there be an

RUFF STUFF

That Astonisher guy is getting fun-
nier every day.

He does not seem to know any more
about the mechanical side of the
newspaper business than he does
about the selling side.

Says the counter on the Astonisher's
new Duplex Plate 16-Page Press
stops at 6,200 each day.

Meaning doubtless to convey the
idea that the press run each day is
6,200.

But there is something rotten about
that statement.

Either some one sneaked a counter-
feit press into the Astonisher's collar
or the counter is broken.

The counter stops at 3,100.

Go down stairs and take a look at
it all of you. The Astonisher has
promised not to set a bull dog on you.

While you are at it go early enough
to see at what figure the counter is set
when the press starts to run.

New York's legislature yesterday
voted to make it pos-

sible to build a tunnel for vehicular
traffic under the Hudson at New York.

How hopelessly slow these New
York jays are.

By the time such a tunnel could be
built all the traffic now carried in
drays and such like conveyances will
be crossing the river in airplanes.

However if they want to do the
handsome thing they'll just finish
their old tunnel.

And Capt. Reed'll drive down there
in his high carriage and pay 'em a
visit.

TODAY IN STATE HISTORY
By E. E. Meredith.
The diet of the early settlers of
West Virginia was largely "Hog and
Hominy." Johnny cake and corn pone
were the bread at breakfast and din-
ner while at supper milk and mush
was the standard eating except when
milk was scarce when hominy was
substituted. The fried mush of that
day was eaten with sweetened water,
molasses, bear's oil or gravy of fried
meat. "The furniture of the table in
those days was pewter dishes, spoons,
wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins,
writes one historian. If the last named
were scarce hucards and hard shel-
led squashes made up for the defici-
ency." Pork, venison and bear's meat
were the meats in those days.

Hotel Employees Give For Detention Home

The following employees from The
Fairmont hotel have given toward a
fund for supplying floor covering for
the detention home in the old Elks
property on Main street: R. H. Fatt,
Mrs. Warnick, Elizabeth Semire, Mag-
gie Lancaster, Carry Ellison, Corine
Ellison, Miss Moore, Maud Moore,
Attie Skidmore, Viola Villers, Arthur
Wheeler, William Brooks, George
Jago, C. J. Horsley, Jake Bresciani,
Robert R. Regan, S. Chase, Kathryn
Janusik, Mae McGee, Mary Dirriss,
Clara Hunt, Bertha Doolittle, Anna
Teelley, John R. West, Mr. Michael,
Mr. Barr, R. W. Vine, C. Harrison,
Bert Dawn, H. E. Field, Paul Kierman
and Frank Oxborn.

The sum of \$35 was collected from
these persons all of which is greatly
appreciated by Esmer O'Brien. The
detention home will be ready for oc-
cupancy just as soon as the furniture,
most of which is on hand can be
placed in the rooms and order re-
stored. The windows will be barred
to prevent girls from escaping.

"You used to hate work."
"I hate it yet," replied Plodding
Pete. "But I'm goin' to keep at it.
If you get in the habit of loafin' now
some member of the I. W. W. is
liable to step up any minute an' call
you brother."—Washington Star.

WILSON EXPLAINS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Doubters Reported Not to
Have Been Challenged in
Their Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President
Wilson told members of the congres-
sional foreign relations committee
last night that unless the United
States entered the League of Nations
the League would fall and chaos and
turmoil beyond description would re-
sult in Europe. Views of Republican
members opposing the league consti-
tution as reported to the Peace Con-
ference apparently were not changed
by the conference. The President was
questioned closely, especially by Sen-
ator Brandegee, of Connecticut, Re-
publican Leader Lodge and Senator
Knox, of Pennsylvania, former sec-
retary of state, took very little part.

The President after making an open-
ing explanatory statement, answered
all questions freely and specifically
emphasized that his guests were free
to discuss the conference and all its
information with newspapermen or
others.

One question on which much time
was spent was whether a nation in the
league could withdraw, raised by Sen-
ator Brandegee. The President was
said to have held that any country
could withdraw, but Senator Brande-
gee contended this would be impossi-
ble under the constitution as now
drafted.

President Wilson denied that the
League plan would interfere with the
Monroe Doctrine, declaring that the
doctrine would be guaranteed by all
the members powers in the world so-
ciety.

The President was said to have held
that the mandates in the constitu-
tion were not compulsory, but required
the consent of the nations to which
the mandate was assigned. Sena-
tors said he expressed the opinion that
the United States would desire to be-
come mandatory for Armenia.

On the question of American sover-
eignty, the President was said to have
taken the position that recession of
American sovereignty was not a new
precedent, being an incident of every
treaty.

Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate
committee said the President held that
decisions of the league's executive
council on disarmament would not be
binding until specifically approved by
each signatory nation and that con-
sequently the American congress
would have the opportunity to pass
on the apportionment of armament for
every nation included. The President
said this section had been miscon-
strued.

Concerning the clause giving the
right to the league to consider acts
threatening world peace, President
Wilson said that the clause was in-
definite and would be made more clear
by writing in a safeguard which would
require that every recommendation by
the council should be unanimous.

It also was said that the President
informed the senators and representa-
tives that the disarmament provision
would not interfere with the military
training of men, but that it was evi-
dent that a trained body of men
would not be a danger to world peace
if their armament supplies were kept
in check.

Mr. Wilson said the provision for
enforcing the determination of the
council in case it was disobeyed by
any nation would apply in only one
case, and that where the party against
whom a decision was rendered had
property, including territory, in its
possession which it would not sur-
render.

In conceding that some sovereignty
must be surrendered by membership
in the league the President declared
it was inconceivable that there could
be any concert of action by nations to
eliminate war and protect the weak
unless each nation was willing to give
up something.

Denying that the league meant
surrender of the powers of congress
to declare war, the President said the
league merely was a promise by the
treaty making power that its congress
would do all in its power to carry out
the agreement, a situation which pre-
vailed in many present treaties.

The President was said to have
stated that it was necessary that the
United States stand to the support
of the Czech-Slovaks, the Jugo-
Slavs, Poland and other weak and
struggling peoples made free as the
result of the great war.

Senator Lodge refused to see news-
paper men or make any statement af-
ter the conference.

The strength of the league would
rest on the friendship of America,
Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan,
the President said, and he expressed
the opinion that serious trouble be-
tween these five nations was "un-
thinkable." Should one of these with-
draw from the league or in any way
fail to support it, impotence of the
league might result.

Accounts of both Democratic and
Republican members of the commit-
tees who discussed the conference var-
ied only in very minor details.

"The President felt that if the league
is not ratified," said Chairman
Hitchcock, "there would be despair
throughout the world because of failure
in the effort to secure permanent
peace. Serious complications, the
President felt, might result at an early
date from failure of the league. The
league is already in use, the Presi-
dent stated, through the reference of
the questions on various subjects
which have been referred to interna-
tional commissions."

On the question of possible inter-
ference by the league with internal do-
mestic questions, such as immigration
the President told the senators he did
not regard such questions as being
within the purview of jurisdiction of
the league. Success of the league, the
President was said to feel, rests on the
good will and good faith of the na-
tions and not upon their potential
power.

Upon the moral force of the world
the decrees of the league would de-
pend the President explained. He ex-
pressed the opinion that if Germany
had considered a week or if she had
known England would enter the war,

"Wolfhead"
Undergar-
ments
"Loveliest of the
Season."

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Athletic
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As Welcome As Springtime Are
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Capes, Coats and Dolmans!

We Are Featuring Some Lovely Models:

Capes . . . \$14.50 to \$35.00
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Dolmans . . \$22.50 to \$38.75

Welcomed because of their entire newness, be-
cause of their captivating loveliness, and because of
their sterling worthiness at the above prices.

Dash and Simplicity—Originality in design and
trimming—devotion to detail in workmanship—quali-
ty in fabric.

It goes without saying that Navy Blue is the col-
or that predominates—however, some may prefer a
shade of Brown, a Rookie, a Pekin Blue.

Some are reversible, others lined with the new
fancy silks.

Silk "Bontex" Hosiery.

Navy Grey, Brown, Black and
White. Ask to see them. A Spec-
ial Value at
\$1.25

Silk "Bontex" Hose

A full-fashioned regular make.
A satisfactory hose at an agree-
able price—
\$1.75

"Niagara Maid" Hosiery

Needs no introduction. Thread
Silk and Glove Silk. New Suit
Shades—
\$2.75

Truthful Advertising

Courtneys' Store

Dependable Merchandise

the great conflict would not have oc-
curred.

In the discussion of the composition
of the league and executive council,
the Mexican and Japanese problems
with which the United States is con-
cerned were reported to have been
freely used as illustrations. In this
connection it was said that the Presi-
dent rejected the argument that Amer-
ican immigration would be a question
determinable by the league.

Questions regarding Great Britain's
five votes in the league and the pos-
sibility of the British empire acquir-
ing more than one vote in the execu-
tive council elicited the statement
from the President that such a pos-
sibility was virtually remote as the
four votes in the league outside of
the five great powers were demanded
by the smaller nations and that elec-
tion would be made by the forty or
fifty nations comprised in the league.
The President was said to have
given no indication as to his opinion
regarding when the peace treaty could
be concluded, nor did he discuss his
plan for the return trip to France,
other than to relate that he would
leave Washington immediately after
congress adjourned.

The President was said to have told
the senators and representatives that
the league constitution adopted was
proposed by Great Britain. But was
not the one drawn by General Smuts.
One of the British authorities on the
league proposal, Drafts presented by
the United States, France and Italy
were rejected.

The dinner and discussion in the
east room was said to have been mark-
ed by the greatest cordiality and
frankness. The President was inter-
rupted frequently at his own request
by questions. At the outset he said
too much importance had been attach-
ed to his suggestion to defer debate
in congress, and declared his intention
was merely to explain fully questions
of construction to those desiring to
hear him.

He then gave description of the in-
tricate methods of bringing together
the representatives of all nations for
the formation of a league and declared
he had found practically a universal
demand in Europe for a League of
Nations. He said the people there had
suffered so tremendously from the
war that they were determined the old

system must cease and some concert
of nations formed to end war.

According to one of the Democrats,
Senator Brandegee said to the Presi-
dent:

"Mr. President, this League of Na-
tions will not prevent war."

"It will not," said the President,
"nothing will prevent war, but it will
bring about a discussion before the
beginning of a war. If there had been
one week's discussion before the be-
ginning of the European war it would
not have occurred."

One senator pressed inquiries relat-
ing to the Irish question and the Presi-
dent was said to have answered that
Ireland would have no vote in the
league "at present" and that the Irish
question was one for later solution be-
tween Ireland and England.

During the discussion the President
also indirectly repeated his declara-
tion made in his Boston speech that
the organization of the league would
tend to stop the spread of Bolshevism.

After the conference, Chairman
Flood of the house committee made
this statement:

"I am heartily in favor of a League
of Nations, and since talking with the
President I am heartily in favor of
the constitution presented. I see noth-
ing in it that affects the sovereignty
of this country, or the right to con-
trol its internal affairs or weaken the
Monroe Doctrine. I believe that the
people are overwhelmingly in favor of
a League of Nations in this country
and abroad. It is the only hope of
any enduring peace."

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GARMENT SHOP, INC. Maker
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The Exclusive Millinery Parlor

Will be opened in the near future with an up-to-the-
minute selection of pattern hats of the leading
makes including

Gage, Fisk, Vassar
and other well known brands.

Our Special \$5.00 and \$7.50 hats will create a sen-
sation for their value and distinctive style.

WATCH FOR OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT!

Exclusive Garment Shop
322 MAIN STREET.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THRIFT

And saving not only to ourselves but to the
whole world has been emphasized strongly for the
past several months by our Government, and is still
being done.

Let us not relax and lose the advantage gained.
Opening a savings account in this bank and de-
positing in it with the same determination exhibited
in the past few months will work wonders.

The Peoples National Bank
of Fairmont
Capital \$280,000

Well Kept Meat

Keep your meat, and do it
in an easy, convenient econ-
omical and satisfactory way.
Wright's Liquid Meat Smoke
will give your meat a nutty
flavor and preserve it indefi-
nitely. Remember, you don't
have to build a smoke house to
use this convenient article and
you get all the advantage of
the old time method without
taking any chances.

Quarts, 75c.

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